THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) ..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1870. NO. 272.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# THE WAR.

SKIRMISH AT VOLKLINGEN.

The French Troops Repulsed.

Movements of the Opposing Armies.

PRUSSIANS MASSING IN FORCE NEAR NEUWIED.

French Moving to the Northeast.

The French Squadron Enters the Baltic.

Napoleon's Address to the Army.

Bismarck Sends the Text of the Secret Treaty to England.

German Opinion of English Neutrality.

Peace Rumors Again in Circulation.

Continued Panic in the English Stock Exchange.

England Preparing for any Emergency.

American Correspondents Arrested at Metz as Spies.

A GREAT BATTTLE IMMINENT.

IT WILL BE FOUGHT ON FRENCH SOIL.

**England's Influence on the Continent Rapidly Fading Away—Her People Said to Favor France—Territory of Luxembourg Not Violated—Marquis Lavalette's Denial of the Secret Treaty Received with Distrust in England—Designs Affecting Belgium to be Received with Hostility—But One Party to be Recognized, That of Country—Russia Will Revenge the Humiliation of Sebastopol.**

**Skirmish at Volklingen.**

BERLIN, July 29.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of two companies of infantry and eighty horse-men, attacked half a regiment of Prussian infantry at Volklingen. The French troops were repulsed with a loss of one officer and seven men. One Prussian soldier was wounded. Volklingen is about two miles from Saarbrucken.

**Movements of the Opposing Hosts.**

COBLENTZ, July 29.—The Prussians are massing in force toward Neuwied, about eight miles from this city. The concentration of troops in that quarter and the vicinity of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is very great, and the Divisions are held in readiness to march to the north or south. Large bodies of French troops are leaving the camp at Metz taking a northeasterly direction. This indicates a move toward the defenses at Saarlouis.

**The French Squadron Enters the Baltic.**

HAMBURG, July 29.—The French squadron destined for operations in the Baltic, consisting of Prussia, entered the Baltic sea on Wednesday night.

**Napoleon's Reception at M. tz.**

METZ, DEPARTMENT OF THE MOSELLE, July 29.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived here last evening by a special train from St. Cloud. He was greeted upon his arrival by a deputation of the officials of divisions stationed here, and on being conducted to his head-quarters was enthusiastically received by the troops with vociferous cheering, vivas and other demonstrations of loyalty.

**Address to the French Army.**

PARIS, July 28.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army on assuming the command in person:

SOLDIERS: I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor and soil of our country. You go to meet a foreign foe who has armed all European countries; but other countries are valiant as they have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which we undertake will be long and hotly contested, for its theater will be places hedged with ensnares and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond persevering efforts. Remember that Alma, Solferino, you will prove once more what a French army is able to accomplish, as cemented by sentiment of duty maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it the glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of imitating them. Above all, you will be with the eyes of the universe upon you with pledges, and the eyes of the universe are those on duty. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty and the GOD of battles will be with us.

(Signed.) NAPOLEON.

At General Headquarters, Metz, July 28, 1870.

**Prince Napoleon.**

Prince Napoleon, who has arrived at Metz, has been attached to the staff of Napoleon, with an independent command.

**Bismarck Sends the Text of the Secret Treaty to England.**

BERLIN, July 29.—Count Bismarck has dispatched to the English Government a draft of the offer made by France, in 1866, to join Prussia in a war against Austria, in return for the cession to her, by the latter, of the district lying between the Rhine and Moselle.

**How Are We to Get News?**

The Prussian Government has also declined to allow foreign military officers at its army headquarters.

**German Opinion of English Neutrality.**

The *North German Gazette* says of English neutrality: Eng and supplies France with cartridges with which to slaughter Germans.

The tone of the Prussian press is one of dissatisfaction with the neutrality of England, and the policy of the latter government of abstinence from interference in the Continental complications, is severely reproached as being cold and indifferent.

**The Hungarian Reserve.**

VIENNA, July 29—The Hungarian Ministry have introduced and the Lower House have voted urgent bills, appropriating a supplementary credit to the War Office of five millions, to enable the calling out of the contingent reserve before the appointed time.

Dispatches from Pesth announce that Count Andrassy yesterday assured the Diet that in all circumstances Hungary will act with Austria.

**Peace Rumors.**

LONDON, July 29.—Street rumors of successful negotiations between Lord Lyons and Duke de Grammont at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured are again in circulation to-day, but are not generally credited.

**French Press Deprived of News.**

PARIS, July 29.—The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war news by the Government.

**Eugenie Toasts M. Thiers.**

The Empress, returning from St. Cloud, toasted M. Thiers, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed, whereby France is to-day enabled to send one hundred thousand more men to the field than she otherwise could.

**In a State of Siege.**

The proclamation declaring the Department of Moselle, Hautrhin and Bas-rhin in a state of siege, was officially promulgated this morning.

**English Financial Situation.**

LONDON, July 29—10:30 A. M.—Consols at opening were quoted at 92¾; United States bonds, 82.

The panic at the Exchange continues. Six more failures were announced to day.

The *Times* says the drain of gold is subsiding. The amount gone on the way here from New York will go a long way to counteract the tendency of pressure in the money market.

LONDON, July 29.—The advance in the rate of interest in the bank to 10 per cent. was a precautionary measure rather than a proof of actual scarcity of money. There have been fairly failures at the Stock Exchange during the war panic. The depression in the Liverpool market is still very great.

The steamships Bremen and Baltimore, recently arrived at Southampton, will discharge their cargoes there, and not attempt to reach Bremen at present.

The discount demand at the Bank of England is rapidly diminishing.

**News Facilities for the American Press.**

BERLIN, July 29.—The Government has recognized the Continental telegraphic Bureau of Berlin as its official reporter. The Bureau's war bulletins will be posted throughout Germany. This establishment is the principal agency in Germany for supplying the Associated Press exclusively with news for the press of America.

**Food and Forage Scarce.**

PARIS, July 29.—Food and forage is said to be scarce in Germany.

**Fortresses in a State of Defence.**

The following fortresses have been placed in a thorough state of readiness for offense and defense: Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Mezeal, Frateberg, Schlestadt, Neuwersach, Belfort, Diekhemberg, Le Petite Pierre, Montmety, Verdun and Entey, and the fortifications of Strasbourg.

**Will So Suspend Specie Payments.**

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* denies the rumor that the Bank of France has asked permission to suspend specie payments temporarily.

**England Preparing for Any Emergency.**

LONDON, July 29.—The British government is quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency. All the dock yards and arsenals are busy day and night. Supplementary estimates for the army and navy are expected.

**Italy's Ritle.**

The story is repeated that France promised Italy sixty millions livres for her Sicility, beside the evacuation of Rome.

**Rain on Correspondents.**

PARIS, July 29.—At Metz, to-day, several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in future.

**Gen. Lebrun's Return.**

It is said the return of Gen. Lebrun from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor.

**Prussia to Belgium.**

BERLIN, July 29.—The Berlin *Correspondence*, semi-official, says Belgium has been enlightened by the publication as to the greed of France, and her own interests. If Germany is conquered by France, Belgium is lost. Belgium is in the position to oblige Napoleon to pursue without result the war begun without motive. If she is firm Germany will protect the Belgium frontier.

**Organization of French "Home Guards."**

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following report from the Minister of War and Interior to the Emperor: "The Government has authorized the organization of local national guards in the frontier towns of the North and East, but the Government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of a general national guard. Meanwhile the Government believes that companies of French volunteer sharpshooters, established more extensively than at present, will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of national territory." The two ministers propose that the engagement of these companies of sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of war, and that volunteers selected with these bodies shall be specially charged with local defense.

**Secret of France's Sympathy with Austria in 1866.**

LONDON, July 29.—Count Bernstoff, Prussian Ambassador to England, to-day makes public a statement that France, in 1866, offered to lend Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and Moselle. The rejection of this proposition by Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria.

**France Will pay Cost of Subsistence in Prussia.**

PARIS, July 28.—France will pay in gold for everything they take in the enemy's country.

**Prussian Journals Suppressed.**

The Berlin government has suppressed a number of journals.

**An American Lady Volunteers as a Nurse.**

A New York lady of fortune, residing here, has volunteered as a nurse. Immense sums have been subscribed for the wounded.

**Popular Excitement in England at the Course of the Government in the War.**

LONDON, July 29.—The popular excitement at the course of the British Government in the present war, is very great. The popular sentiment given to France that England views with grief and displeasure the intrigues, evidently having for their aims the violation of the independence of Belgium, and will oppose with its whole strength any attempt to extend French power on the Continent before or after war. The British Government, on the other hand, is charged with paying too much regard to the peace, closes her eyes to the large purchases of coal and ammunition made in England for the French.

**Decisive Operations Near at Hand.**

BERLIN, July 29—A general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French line has commenced, and it is evident that decisive operations will take place in a few days. Troops are rushing on to Mayence from all directions. The King bade adieu to his guards yesterday.

**England Neutral—Material to Central.**

In enforcing articles contraband of war to France is bitterly complained of.

**Great Excitement at Metz.**

METZ, July 29.—Great excitement prevails over the fact that the battle was not fought to-day, and causes a general hurrying forward of French operations. There is little doubt that the main body will strike through Rhenish Prussia, and an advance of Prussians on their left is expected.

**Soon to Come Forward.**

LONDON, July 29.—It is reported that the Landwehr will be immediately called upon to slightly to the summons to come forward.

**Benedetti at the Neutrality of Austria.**

There is much discontent in Vienna at the neutrality of Austria.

**Fr. inion British Port to Avoid French Cruisers.**

The ship Doctor Barth, from Newport for Hamburg, has put into a British port to avoid French cruisers.

**Overhauled by a French Man-of-War.**

The bark Meridan, from Philadelphia for Bremen, has been overhauled by a French Man-of-war, but was suffered to proceed.

**The Cry for Revenge Will Bismarck.**

The *Post*, in a double leaded leader, angrily comments on Bismarck's language in his organ, the *British Gazette*, in regard to the alleged violation of British neutrality, and calls it a direct threat against England. It adds that Prussian boasting, stories and lies will, before long, be currently estimated. It does not believe the threat of a foreign power, declares that England will remain fairly neutral as long as Prussia withholds her hands from vectral territory.

**The Issue of Paper Money by the Bank of France.**

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* says that efforts have been made to create the impression that a scheme has been broached for the issue of paper money by the Bank of France, and that the bank is inclined in favor it. Nothing can be more false.

**Spanish Proclamation of Neutrality.**

MADRID, July 29.—The *Gazette* publishes the proclamation of neutrality issued by the Spanish Government.

**Gratitude of Spain.**

The severity with which the French author, ities treated the Carlists on the border causes much gratification.

**Arrests for Exporting Gold.**

PARIS, Evening, July 29.—Two persons have been arrested at Villeneuve for exporting gold to Prussia. One had 80,000 francs in gold, which he professed to be taxing to a banker in Basle, Switzerland.

**Pressure.**

M. Klaeyko, Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, an avowed adversary of Prussia, has arrived in Paris.

**Council of Ministers.**

At a council of Ministers held at St. Cloud to-day, the Empress presided.

**Skirmishing Going On between the Outposts.**

LONDON, 11 P. M., July 29—From the seat of war the latest reports are that skirmishing is going on between the outposts, but not even a rumor of a battle has been received.

**Success of the Prussians Admitted by the Enemy.**

SAARBRUCKEN, July 29.—The success of the Prussians in the affair of the company yesterday is admitted by the enemy. The French retired after a few rounds of cannon and musketry.

**French Official Reports from the Army**

PARIS, July 29, Evening.—The following official reports from the army are published: The Prussian troops are making onerous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take horses of farmers, cut down trees and trample the standing crops.

**Headquarters Struck by Lightning.**

During the thunder storm the headquarters of the division of General Lorencez was struck by lightning, and three officers injured.

**Accommodations Provided for Prisoners.**

All prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans, where accommodations are provided.

**No Violation of Luxembourg Ferri ory.**

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the violation of Luxembourg territory was an absurd exaggeration. A French corporal crossed the river from Sierck with some fellow-so diers, in search of lobsters. Their appearance gave rise to the report of an invasion.

**Who Will Get It?**

The Prussian Government offers a reward of 2,000 thalers to the first soldier who captures a *mitrailleur*.

**National Bankruptcy.**

In financial circles here projects for the forced suspension of paper money in France are condemned as equivalent, if adopted, to national bankruptcy.

**English Neutrality.**

The German press continues its abusive attacks on England. If their declarations can be trusted, this country has bought her neutrality of Germany at the cost of German hate.

**Originated in Berlin.**

Earl Granville in the Lords to-night, admitted that he had received a dispatch containing a copy of the secret treaty published in the *Times*, but he had the assurance of the French Ambassador that the proposal originated in Berlin and was declined by France.

**The Question of Supplying Coal to the French Fleet.**

In the Commons, M. Stapleton gave notice of a question who her England was actually supplying coal to the French fleet.

**English Hostility to Designs Affecting Belgium.**

The Marquis Lavalette's assurances to Earl Granville, in reply to Bismarck's dispatch, were received in Parliament with general distrust. There is no doubt whatever that Monday's debate in the Commons will reveal England in an attitude of resolute hostility to designs from every quarter affecting Belgium. The Government's policy of caution cannot be maintained much longer without being regarded as timidity. Their supporters will declare straightforward declarations. The *Daily News* says there will be no longer any opposition. A unanimous Parliament will recognize but one party—that of country. Without distrusting the good wi l either of France or Prussia, it does not do to depend on either. England must depend on herself.

**A Great Battle Imminent on French Soil.**

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Frankfort writes Wednesday that all civilians in Berlin were obliged to decide last Saturday whether they would leave or remain until further orders, which might be for a fortnight at least. Since last Saturday all the railways have been used for the exclusive transportation of the military. I reached Frankfort with great difficulty in thirty-six hours, instead of eleven, the usual time. The whole country is occupied by war preparations and the moving of military trains. The beginning of strategy movements is at hand. To army will speedily assume the offensive and a great battle is imminent on French soil. Two thousand men are already forming the Mayence fortifications, declared incapable of resisting a six days' attack a fortnight ago, which can now stand a long siege, and furnish a base for offensive operations. The report that the Prussian King would make Frankfort his headquarters is improbable

**Peace Rumors Contradicted.**

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* partially contradicts the peace rumors he gave yesterday. All hopes are postponed until after a battle.

**Gen. Sheridan Will Not be Allowed to Accompany the French Army.**

PARIS, July 29—It is reported that General Sheridan, who is coming from America, will be refused leave to accompany the army.

**The American Feeling in Paris Misrepresented.**

The American feeling here has been misrepresented. The French journals are not publish the *Daily News* telegram describing the general sympathy of Americans as being with Prussia.

**Why Prince Napoleon Accompanies the Emperor.**

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is obliged to accompany the Emperor as a precaution against his possible disloyalty in case of defeat. An independent command has been denied him.

**Present Cabinet of Belgium Declared Incapable.**

The Liberal party have published an address declaring the present clerical cabinet of Belgium incapable, and must be replaced by another sympathizing with the popular resolution to preserve the independence of the kingdom.

**Paucch Filled with Prussian Soldiers.**

Special correspondence from Munich reports the city full of Prussian soldiers and enthusiastic demonstrations made in their favor. All the houses offer lodgings for troops.

**Arrival of a French Fleet at Copenhagen.**

LONDON, midnight, July 29.—The French fleet arrived at Copenhagen.

**Cavalry Raid.**

French cavalry passed the frontier at Perl, but soon returned.

**Russia Will Avenge Sebastopol.**

[From the Moscow Gazette.]

"But where is that fleet which flew so boldly on the waves of the Archipelago? Where are those famous ships which reminded us at once of the glorious days of Chesbmee and Navarine, of the battle of Tchesme? The very same Europe, when the civilization that our grandfathers defended on its eastern boundaries, united itself against us for the purpose of avenging the defeat which they had sustained, and of which she enjoyed the fruits, developed them forward for Chesbmee and Kagoul, but the glory of these feathers is the best guarantee that Russia will not remain at the Black Sea. Not only the fleet, but that which has been created for her by the Sebastopol abilities of the Russian people, and when Russia will get rid of the fetters imposed upon her, and will re-establish her influence on clearly gathered waters, it will be impossible that any should remain forever in the undisputable beliefs of supremacy of the sea by the treaty of Paris, with empty barons, with towns augmented from the smallest number of fishermen, from the shores of the Black Sea; a great power disarmed in its own waters. A power disarmed in the face of the Turk: is now undefended against them.

"Is there any other lesson in such a thing? Can it be true? Can history repeat itself? Russia must re-establish her power in the Black Sea. It is not only a question of life, it is no question only, for even her enemies, who exert their efforts to postpone the decisive day as far as they can.

**England Will Not Fight.**

[London letter to New York World.]

*But the day when the voice of England was listened to as supreme in the councils of Europe is away, never to return; and her protestations, advice, and offers of mediation, if she made one, carry with them no weight. When just £400,000 is ordered from the Bank of England to pay the settlement might be properly adjusted; she must now stand idly by and see this conflict of the nations of the Continent in which she has a deep interest. "England would fight if she were only sure of Prussia," said Bismarck, "but she fight to keep one of her colonies; she certainly will not fight to keep Belgium or Holland or Turkey on the Continent." This is not my remark; it is the saying of a diplomatist agent who possibly knows what he is talking about.*

**English People Favor France.**

[London Letter to New York World.]

The state of feeling here as to sympathy with the two nations is very curious. Probably the weight of it is probably on the side of France. It was altogether that way at first. As long as it appeared that Bismarck and Prim had cooked up the Spanish business between them, knowing right well that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince enthroned at Madrid, there was a natural feeling of relief that France had been thus outwitted, and that she would be mortified in fighting it up to the last moment. But when the Ems dispatches, when the young prince's father and the young Prince himself, were found to be, or were inspired by his predecessor, that the *Commercial* and other papers that published the secret treaty between Prussia and Austria did not insist on demanding it (could no longer get it, in fact), then the feeling of relief at France to be trapped whatever sympathy now exists here for Prussia. The latter has, and is very far, "I hope the Prussians will get well thrashed; it will do them good; they can be too proud and haughty." Then, as the larger armies of disarmament there, until they are taught to know their place in the family of nations, is the remarks I heard last night and this is probably the way in which public opinion is shifting.

**Napoleon Disposed for Peace, but Overruled by his Ministers.**

[Paris Daily Correspondence Independance Belge.]

On the receipt of the news of the last imperial dispatch announcing the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern, he signified his opinion that they should accept this step, although we would have preferred something more. But that this resolution should not be communicated to the chambers until the Ministers had decided that the reception of the Prussian minister the Corps Legislatif was adjourned. The next day the war party had succeeded in bringing unimaginable machines to bear on the Emperor. Diplomacy on the other side did not stand still. The Prussian Lord Lyons had had an interview with the Emperor and represented to him that the communication of the Ministers of July the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern should put an end to the complication, and that the powers friendly to France were not decided with the Cabinet of Berlin and the King of Prussia personally, that they would not be willing cut this satisfaction he had just received. The Emperor replied that *he was willing to accept the withdrawal, and had so expressed himself to the other members of the Council, but that the Ministers of War and Marine, the marshals, and the leaders of the majority are furious, and that they declare that if the Emperor is not satisfied, I don't implicitly believe all these allegations, but I am certain that Marshal Du Feost and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly have tendered their resignations.*

**What Do They Say the People?**

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

But as yet no one in the press of Europe or America has he thought him, or at least has expressed his thoughts, for the people are there where beneath the surface reside a vast, silent, suffering multitude often to whom the march, tramp, of the armies of Napoleon means only ruin, misery and death. What has the individual Frenchman or Prussian battled against the other to escape upon the ground? The man or peasant who lives and toils beyond the dividing frontier? He has no politics, no part in oppressing, perhaps, with the conscript who is sudden called from his humble hearth to face bayonet and bullet for a cause he does not comprehend and to the benefit of men who have been the masters of him and his kin hundred before him for hundreds of years.

**France Has Chosen Well Her Time.**

With reference to the state of preparation in which Prussia enters into the present struggle, a writer in the London *Standard* recalls the highly important fact that the system which fixes the Prussian army at one per cent. of the population, fixes the effectives at two hundred and twenty-five thalers per man. Hence, if Prussia wants new and improved material of war, if she wants to carry on a prolonged, or to arm forts, she must do so by reducing the number of men. This she is said to have done for such an extent that the strength of her active army, nominally three hundred hundred thousand men, is really only two hundred thousand. Prussia is also said to be in the act of changing the needle gun, while her supplies of ammunition are said to be meagre. In view of such facts, the writer recalls the fact that the time which France has chosen for the attack, is, in a large degree, the time of Prussian.

**$450,000,000 Depreciation in Stocks.**

The London *Economist*, of the 16th inst., contains a carefully prepared statement of the depreciation in the leading national stocks, consequent upon foreign complications, as between July 4 and 12. It must be borne in mind that this was before the formal declaration of war by France, and that the entire depreciation of such securities has now reached almost double the amount quoted. Next to Turkish stocks, the largest fall occurred in French Rentes, which, on the first mentioned date, were quoted at 72 francs for cash, and on the latter at 66 francs 20 centimes, and, taking the 72 francs for comparison, are affected at $5,200,000 in gold, the total amount of depreciation on the 12th of July was one hundred and eighty millions of francs, or seventy-two millions fallen from 99½ to 87½, and, calculating the total stock thereof at 4,000,000,000 francs, the depreciation on Government stocks had, on the date named, reached the sum of one hundred and forty millions of dollars in gold, and, taking the whole of the subsequent movement in the same direction, the end of a European war, before even the full effect is fired, becomes a very formidable affair. Of course, an immense depreciation in the value of other shares suffered a similar fall, and swelled the total to a proportionate degree.

**Miscellaneous War News.**

Any well regulated history of the Napoleon family will inform that the grandmother of Napoleon III. was the wife of Napoleon I, Ergo, Napoleon III is the grandson of Napoleon I. He is not only the "nephew of his uncle," but the grandson of his grandfather.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bismarck is doubtless the suggester of a new military drill being practiced by the needle-gun testers of Prussia. It might be designated railroad practice, consisting in rendering the troops perfident in entering and leaving railway carriages, and loading and unloading the some with the paraphernalia of an army engaged in active operations. The far-seeing Prussian premier appreciates the great changes wrought in military science by railroads, and shows his wisdom in accustoming the soldiers of his country to the managed of them. An hour's time gained in the departure of a division, with its arms and ammunition, from the railroad train, may result in the chance of winning a battle, for time is everything in the grand crisis of war.

Francejhas now over 9,000 miles of railroad in operation, making an average of two and a half miles to every 10,000 inhabitants, or four and a half miles to every 100 square miles of territory, and that the average cost of the construction of those roads was $125,000 a mile; that Prussia has 3,800 miles of railroad, averaging two miles to each 10,000 of population, or four miles to each 100 square miles of territory; and that the average cost of construction was $81,-000 per mile; and that Austria has about 5,700 miles of railroad, averaging only one mile to each 10,000 of population, or two-thirds of a mile to each 100 square miles of area, the average cost of their construction having been $108,500 per mile. In all these countries the railroads are either owned entirely by the government or measurably controlled by it, and based on terms which require them to be transferred to the government at the end of ninety-nine years.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The steamer Darien has arrived from Glasgow.

Admiral Farragut is not ill in New York, as was reported. The Admiral is in New Hampshire, in excellent health.

The Irish Republican Central Club of New York, propose nominating Horace Greeley for Governor.

General Franz Sigel was run over on Broadway, New York, Thursday night by a carriage, and two of his ribs broken. The injuries do not declare he will recover in two weeks. The accident was the result of last driving. The driver was promptly arrested.

At Augusta, Ga., dispatch says: The work on the Port Royal railroad has suspended. The hands first struck in consequence of the contractors failing to pay them. Over one hundred employes came to this city yesterday, from the south, in very destitute circumstances, clamoring for bread. Rations were supplied by the officers of the road.

Thomas Duff, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was murdered in the Pennsylvania depot, by Watts Griffin. Duff's wife has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice. It is thought that she secreted in the room at the time of the murder.

Says a Richmond, Va., dispatch of yesterday: Judge Guigon has given his decision ordering a new election for the city offices in November, and deciding that the city offices are now vacant and will be filled by appointment of the Court.

The Fenians O'Neill and Brown, yesterday, at Windsor, Vt., pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced to-day. The bail of McGinnias and Monaghan was forfeited, and a new trial non-appearance. The trial of Murphy is postponed till October.

Mrs. Schwendener jumped into the river at St. Louis, Thursday night, and was drowned. She had made two previous attempts to commit suicide.

In Cleveland, yesterday, the Forest City base ball club, of that city, beat the Mutuals, of New York, by a score of 9 to 7.

The Commune, N. Y., *Leader* yesterday published a letter from a member of the Dead Horn expedition, dated near Gray Bull River Guley, July 18th, five hundred miles from Cheyenne, The writer says: "We have had no fight of the reservation, nor do they intend doing so. All are well, and they are just commencing to prospect.

Mr. H. M. Plumb, who has just returned from Rear river mines, says an Omaha dispatch of yesterday, reports the murder by Indians of three more white men, killed by the Indians, in the North Park. The bodies were identified as those of Jos. Brum, Frank Marion, and an old man named Bouch. The murders took the settled opinion of the best informed that the Utes had not been engaged in them.

Wm. Birkenhead and Anthony Miller, aged respectively ten and twelve years, sons of Peter Birkenhead and John Miller, of Pennsylvania, were drowned in the Hiltonis river, at Utica, yesterday, while in bathing. Attacked to a buoy into the river, for the purpose of learning them to swim, the rope was drawn into the deep water and both boys and Lorse were drowned.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in Miles Greenwood's extensive foundry and machine shop, in Cincinnati, causing a loss of about $100,000; fully insured.

The jail of Hamilton county, Ohio, yesterday held two inquests, and in both cases the verdict was death from intemperance.

A young woman named Melissa Hive was stripped naked and tarred and feathered at Covington, Ky., on the 23d inst., by a party of young men, for intimacy with a Mr. Moore, whose wife recently went crazy and drowned herself.

James Brewster, Grand Commander-in-chief of the Grand Consistory, of Maryland, died at Baltimore on the 28th.

A compromise has been effected under which the coal miners of Schuylkill county will generally resume work on Monday next.

John McDonald, supervisor of Internal Revenue in the St. Louis district, publishes a statement yesterday in the *Democrat*, in which he pronounces certain articles printed in the Leanwood-Tweed-Chouteau-Pacific Railway Loan and villainous. One of the charges against him is that the transfer of Kansas to his District was for the purpose of suppressing the investigations of frauds committed by Collector John Speer, of Kansas. To this McDonald says that the investigation will proceed and the fraud be probed to the bottom. The truth is, Pitcher himself, and not Speer, was inspired by his predecessor; that the *Commercial* and other papers that published the secret treaty between Austria and Prussia did not insist on demanding it (could no longer get it, in fact), then the feeling of relief at France to be trapped whatever sympathy now exists here for Prussia. The latter has, and is very far, "I hope the Prussians will get well thrashed; it will do them good; they can be too proud and haughty." Then, as the larger armies of disarmament there, until they are taught to know their place in the family of nations, is the remarks I heard last night and this is probably the way in which public opinion is shifting.

## SECOND EDITION,

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

General Butler Again in Court.

**Some Interesting Developments Made by Horatio Ames—Purchase of Indian Goods—The Pension Thievery—Congressmen Butler and Wimpy Implicated—The James River and Kanawha Canal—The Georgia Election, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1870.

**That Ordinance Business Again.**

General Butler and Horatio Ames have got into Court here, and their case promises to be interesting before it is concluded. It grows out of the old difficulty between Ames and General Dyer, about which so much has been said and written during the last two or three years. In 1865 Ames had certain cannon contracts with the War and Navy Departments, and through them got into trouble with General Dyer and Captain Wise, since deceased. Through his instrumentality charges were preferred in Congress against Gen. Dyer, and a joint committee of the two branches made an investigation. The matter was subsequently taken up by the War Department, and a court of inquiry, with Gen. Thomas as president, also made an investigation, Gen. Butler was a member of the Congressional committee, and for this reason, as is set forth in the papers at court, Ames called on his counsel in January for the purpose of consultation; he there and then saw Mr. B. D. Wahney, who is Butler's clerk and private secretary, and swore he was told by Whitney that Gen. Dyer wished to make an equitable arrangement, through Butler, with all persons who had entered charges or complaints against him. He further says he was informed by Whitney that Butler, for the sum of $5,000 would undertake to secure the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition to the payment of Ames's claim, provided Ames would withdraw his charge of conspiracy against Dyer then pending in Congress. He states that he was in pecuniary embarrassment because of the non-payment of his claims, and finally concluded to accept this proposition. Thereupon a written agreement was entered into between Ames and Whitney, by the terms of which the profession of Whitney's services in accomplishing the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition, &c., Ames would pay him five thousand dollars when the claim was realized, and at once drop the charge of conspiracy he had made against Dyer. Ames paid Whitney two hundred and fifty dollars as a retaining fee, and Whitney, the terms being that in consideration of Whitney's services in accomplishing the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition, Ames would pay him five thousand dollars when the claim was realized, and at once drop the charge or conspiracy he had made against Dyer. Ames paid Whitney two hundred and fifty dollars as a retaining fee, and Whitney, in consideration of the same, executed a receipt in full for the claim. Ames, he says, proceeded to return in case the arrangement was not carried out and accomplished in every particular. One of the appropriation bills passed by Congress at the late session contained a clause appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars to pay Horatio Ames the amount now due him for wrought iron rifled guns and projectiles, and by virtue of the Bureau of Ordnance, and tested and accepted by them. Next day after the bill with this clause became a law, Whitney went into Court and represented that Ames was going to draw the money from the Treasury, and asked an injunction and order to prevent him from doing so, and to have the provision for paying the balance due on the five hundred dollar contract of January. The court refused to grant this, and used some rather pungent words about Whitney's course in endeavoring to secure a decree in the very day of last week. Ames put in his papers, and Whitney's counsel replied. The court carried out on the part of Butler or Whitney, and ordered the latter to pay over the money to refund the two hundred and fifty dollars earnest money. The following is an extract from Ames's affidavit:

"And your orator avers and charges that although the said Whitney and the said Benjamin D. Whitney appears to be the party contracting with your orator, yet the real party interest in the said Benjamin F. Butler, and Whitney acting merely as his confidential clerk, and not as principal; but he acted therein on account of his official capacity as aforesaid, and that the same was so known and understood and believed he was contracting for the personal services of said Butler, and not for the said Whitney, and that your orator believes he would not have contracted with said Whitney for the performance of the business contemplated by said memorandum of agreement if he had not believed that the said point of fact he was contracting with said B. F. Butler. There are still three papers yet to be filed in the case, Whitney's bill for an injunction, &c., Ames's answer, and Whitney's reply. It was across Whitney, from which the foregoing extract is made, that Butler interposed his negotiations as counsel of Butler, but gives the copy of the agreement or contract, out of which this suit has grown. Butler, it will be remembered which the case shall be brought to trial.

**Purchase of Indian Goods.**

Gen. Ely S. Parker, of the Indian Bureau, still remains in New York, and will to-morrow begin the formal inspection of goods to be bought for the Indian service. In this work he is to be assisted by the members of the Indian Peace Commission, and they hope to complete the purchases in about a fortnight. They first day only Parker and Nichols will be present, and no middle men are allowed. Two members are to be present when the goods are delivered. Kansas is to see if the Congress desire to sell out and go on a new reservation, Parker, Bunnel, of Pittsburgh, and Campbell, of St. Louis, are at once going to the Sioux country to see their friends and relatives. The work of the Bureau of late are quite favorable for continued peace.

**The Pension Thieves.**

As already intimated, the Pension Office has found a number of well known persons engaged in the business of defrauding the Government, and is now taking active legal measures against them. The members of C ngress whose cases are now in the hands of the officers with authority to bring more suits, and have already res ed such are Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wimpy, of Indiana, who is also a delegate. Both appear from official documents to have been engaged in the prosecution, under authority, upon checks for pensions, and to have retained the money. In case of Butler's case, as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Wimpy, a check here in Washington for $173, 60 was sent to the plaintiff in Indiana, Mr. Wimpy, in whose behalf he was acting as attorney. Butler indorsed the name and drew the money. The matter was referred to the Pension Agent now complaining to the office that she has not received the balance of the money. Butler pleaded various matters in extenuation of his conduct, and has since resigned from the women, dated prior to October, 1869. On the 7th of January last, Wimpy made an affidavit dated April, 1870, setting forth that in her final letter she had written under misrepresentations, and having been informed by Whitney that Butler, for the sum of $5,000 would undertake to secure the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition to the payment of Ames's claim, provided Ames would withdraw his charge of conspiracy against Dyer then pending in Congress. He states that he was in pecuniary embarrassment because of the non-payment of his claims, and finally concluded to accept this proposition. Thereupon a written agreement was entered into between Ames and Whitney, by the terms of which the profession of Whitney's services in accomplishing the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition, &c., Ames would pay him five thousand dollars when the claim was realized, and at once drop the charge or conspiracy he had made against Dyer. Ames paid Whitney two hundred and fifty dollars as a retaining fee, and Whitney, in consideration of the same, executed a receipt in full for the claim. Ames, he says, proceeded to return in case the arrangement was not carried out and accomplished in every particular. One of the appropriation bills passed by Congress at the late session contained a clause appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars to pay Horatio Ames the amount now due him for wrought iron rifled guns and projectiles, and by virtue of the Bureau of Ordnance, and tested and accepted by them. Next day after the bill with this clause became a law, Whitney went into Court and represented that Ames was going to draw the money from the Treasury, and asked an injunction and order to prevent him from doing so, and to have the provision for paying the balance due on the five hundred dollar contract of January. The court refused to grant this, and used some rather pungent words about Whitney's course in endeavoring to secure a decree in the very day of last week. Ames put in his papers, and Whitney's counsel replied. The court carried out on the part of Butler or Whitney, and ordered the latter to pay over the money to refund the two hundred and fifty dollars earnest money. The following is an extract from Ames's affidavit:

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**The Pension Thieves.**

As already intimated, the Pension Office has found a number of well known persons engaged

# The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NEMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
P. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONERS,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

LYING by telegraph is one of the arts practiced by the Ring. For instance, the following to a Cincinnati paper from Pittsburgh:

"It is rumored that the ticket placed in the field by the true Republicans, Reform men, yesterday, will be withdrawn at an early day. The old or regular and the political party will nominate a full ticket next month."

"It is rumored" nowhere but in the circle of the Ring, where the "ward is father to the thought." As to the insane intention to perpetrate the folly of nominating another Republican ticket, the dispatch may speak more correctly. CAMERON having decreed such a step, it only remains for the Ring to execute his orders.

NAPOLEON, in his proclamation to his army, addresses himself to the "Soldiers of Mexico," as though they were the heroes of great performances. The reference is not happy; for certainly never did soldiers have a worse cause or win less credit than those employed by the French in the Mexican conspiracy. They entered the country in high feather, promising to do great things; but went out of it disgusted and almost at the nod of our government, to destroy which was the principal motive for their entering. American readers of the proclamation will not be filled with recollections calculated to create a lively wish for the success of the perfidious Emperor.

In view of the activity and patriotism manifested by the Germans in America in support of the humane aspects of the great struggle in their native country, it is proposed to select a prominent German American to proceed to Germany to "look personally after the faithful execution of their intentions." Gen. SIGEL is by common consent selected as the proper person for the delicate and important duty, and it is gratifying to know that the General has signified his willingness to undertake the mission. The *Staats Zeitung* of New York declares in favor of the proposition, but thinks that so important a mission should not be conferred by one single city, but only by a National Convention.

ENGLAND, if we may believe the dispatches, is still disposed to be neutral, even to self-degradation. With no sort of doubt existing of the proposal by France to Prussia which utterly dis-regarded her as a first class power, and contemplated insult and spoliation which the weakest nation would feel called upon to resent. She appears disposed to be pacified with French explanations" and evasions, which alike impugn the her courage and presuppose her unequal to the assertion of her dignity. France does not deny the treaty, but proposes to "explain," and in this way put England off. We may be hasty in believing that she will thus be put off, but certainly such are appearances at the present time. We shall see.

THE confidence expressed by France of an easy victory over Prussia is probably founded on the fact that, by stripping every fortress and concentrating the entire French military force, the Emperor has moved to the Rhine 80,000 men. Of the Prussian force less is known, 300,000 men being the number at which the Prussian army immediately confronting the enemy is stated. Considering the calm confidence and sagacity of Prussia, we may safely suppose that the odds are not so great, even if any exist. If, as is reported they are doing, the Prussians fall back at first, it will be to take up strong and fortified positions which will afford them important advantages. All the reports are calculated to make clearer the magnitude of the struggle right at hand.

A CORRESPONDENT who refers to the support France gave our country in her struggle for independence, might with propriety have pursued history further down towards the present moment, and reminded the reader what was the attitude of France during our recent struggle for life, and made mention also of the Mexico conspiracy, with the view of giving aid and comfort to the rebels and establishing a Monarchy on the ruins of a Republic. Nor is the reference to the original usurpation by the Emperor a happy one, or calculated to win American sympathy in the present struggle. Concerning our duty to observe neutrality, as between Prussia and France, the obligation cannot be enforced too strongly, but it is impossible for Americans to forget recent history, or repress the emotions which NAPOLEON'S acts from the commencement of his eventful career in France, to the present time, create in their bosoms.

A VETERAN Republican and close observer, enjoying favorable opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment, assures us, on his own knowledge, that the great body of the party are with the Reform Movement. In this fact he readily finds the explanation for the false report of the intended withdrawal of the Reform candidates,—for it is only by bringing about such a step that the Ring perceive any possibility of escaping from utter overthrow. The Ring are not ignorant of the fact that the movement is over whelmingly popular with the people, and that a second Republican ticket would not have the slightest chance of succeeding. CAMERON'S instruction is to get the *Reform* ticket out of the way, if he can, and he will crake to beat it. This is the plan on which the Ring are acting. But we say now, as we said at the outset, the Reform movement is strong enough to take care of the CAMERONITES and their Democratic allies also; and to the Ring we say: Put this in your pipes and smoke it at your leisure.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is undoubtedly right in saying, in regard to Chinese labor, that such immigration, and all immigration, "to be safe and hopeful must be spontaneous," "the result of individual will in obeying the laws of industry and the love of the race." Immigration of labor," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "is an unmixed good. Importation of human freight is an unmixed evil." The Chinese, he thinks, will be valuable additions to the mosaic of our nationality, but they must come spontaneously, as the Irish and Germans have done. If the capital of the country sets to work, by system and wide co-operation, to import them in masses, to disgorge them upon us with an organized rapidity, then their coming will be a peril to our political system, and a disastrous check to our social progress." To such a view of the subject intelligent Americans will no doubt readily assent, but never to the disguised Coolie system, another form of human slavery, differing from that which we have just abolished only in name and some minor features. We will consider participated by Mr. PHILLIPS from Chinamen coming naturally; not so, however, if capitalists import them in masses.

"That dollar new left," he says, "after all the bills are paid on Saturday night, means clothes, books, the improvement of the home, the education of children. The immigration of Chinese is not of that sort. They have no regard even a policy as machines. The purpose of bringing them is to reduce the price of labor. Every one who can by cheap labor or the use of the great machine of modern capital, get the control of everything, can become rich and build up a colossal fortune. A few capitalists are so situated. The rest of the community are poor. The end of the system is to divide society into a few rich and a great many poor. The tendency of the system is to put all power in the hands of the rich. It is the old system of power by the few over the many. It is the system of the middle ages. It is the system of the Southern States. It is the system which we have come to fight. It is the system against which the struggle of the last ten years has been directed. It is the system which we have overthrown. It is the system which we have trampled under foot. It is the system which we have sworn to destroy. It is the system which we have pledged ourselves to abolish. It is the system which we have declared to be treason. It is the system which we have declared to be piracy. It is the system which we have declared to be worse than piracy. It is the system which we have declared to be worse than the slave trade. It is the system which we have declared to be worse than the slave trade. It is the system which we have declared to be worse than the slave trade

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**
(Successors to A. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
*BANKERS,*
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**
GRAIN LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
Highest Market Rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.**
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870.

The advance in government bonds in New York to-day was the feature of the market. Peace rumors assist very materially the rise, and the government purchase yesterday of two millions was an additional stimulus to the market. The transactions in this city were very heavy. Holders taking advantage of the advance let their bonds go, with the assurance that if the war on the continent should widen so as to involve other powers into the struggle, there will be plenty of opportunities to buy cheaper bonds. In answer to a correspondent we would state that the five-twenty bonds bear six per cent gold interest until redeemed, and that the funding bill does not compel their exchange for the new bonds.

The anxiety felt in New York among Bankers and Merchants in regard to the war on the continent is by no means diminished, for the proportions of the struggle, deliberately viewed from this distance, seem more formidable and the chances of an early settlement much less than last week. It, and the general feeling that the belligerents are on the eve of one or more great battles, and that these are not likely to be long delayed, have given a genuine one side or the other, to end the trouble. Such was not the feeling a few days ago, but all the more recent advices from France and Prussia are suggestive of a desperate and prolonged war.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Mor'n. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. Bonds, new, '65 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| Currency | 121 | 121½ | 121½ |
| Gold | 121 | 121½ | 121½ |

If the Paris declaration is to be faithfully observed during the Franco-Prussian pending war, the interruption to international commerce will be comparatively light. It is announced on good authority, if not officially, that both powers will carry out the principles of that declaration, which are: 1. Privateering will not be allowed. 2. Goods of the enemy, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. 4. Neutral goods will be recognized as binding unless maintained by force sufficient to repel the presence across the coast of the enemy. Under these regulations it will be perfectly safe for the usual commercial intercourse between this country and France, for the latter has a still more naval force to respond at her ports to that with Prussia is in difference. France with her superior naval force may be able to close the Prussian ports, but even then the ports of Bremen and Hamburg will remain open, and Prussian consignments can be received and forwarded through them. The greatest check upon our foreign commerce with those countries will be the want of means of shipping, the enemy's vessels being subject to seizure, and neutral goods confiscated to them, in case of seizure, would have to undergo vexatious delays and annoyances before they could be released, so that the carrying trade will fall into neutral hands. Already freights have advanced enormously, which of course adds to the cost of importations, and this will also prevents us from realizing the full extent of the advance in foreign exchange operations.

There never has been an hour in our financial history when the banks in the United States were in a stronger and healthier condition than they are to-day, or when they could have been supplied with a currency so perfectly safe and secure, because issued upon the Government bonds. Of the national banks, which are required to keep fifteen per cent., there are 1,893, and on the 9th of June last the kind of reserve nearly half as many again as the new demands. Of the 1,893 banks required to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent., which would be $90,000,000, they have actually in reserve of $75,000,000. Well does the editor of *The Financial Chronicle* of National Finance must be assumed the honor of keeping up with fidelity their old reputation as the advocate of hard money. In favor of the specific enjoyment of a fourth of money receipts," is rather a singular way to call the National Bank note, that, if a bank fails its notes are at a premium. Can a paper currency be better than coin?

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, on Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| July 29, 1870. | 10:00 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 95 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | |
| Erie | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Reading | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| Canton | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | |
| Western Union | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| Illinois Central | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | |
| Pittsburgh | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| Fort Wayne | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Pacific Mail | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| Adams Express | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | |
| Wabash | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | |
| Gold | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | |

—The days of canals are over. Railways are hereafter to be the great freight carriers. Yours ago a line of propellers was put on Lake Erie, from Buffalo to Cleveland, for freight. The Lake Shore Railroad carried freight cheaper and quicker than the propellers, and continues to do so at this time. The Central Railroad is taking the freight from the Erie Canal; one-half of the grain that comes to Buffalo finds its way by rail, although the rates have been reduced. Millions upon millions have been expended upon canals, and most of it not a few years ago. It did not pay expenses. The canals in Indiana were a nuisance. Ohio sold her canals. The tolls did not keep them in repair. We may as well give up expensive canals and go back to the stage coach, as long ago and more in any more canals in free countries. They neither freeze up nor dry up, and when railroads and slow freight trains, there are designed to do nearly all our carrying trade.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any amount on the regular lines on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 30, 1870. }

The current quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn Mills | 23c | Juniata B | 12 c |
| Alsatia A | 20c | Alsatia C | 12 c |
| Eagle Extra | 18c | Eagle Unbleached | 12 c |
| Conewago | 16 c | Conewago | 12 c |
| Idaho | 15 c | Idaho | 12 c |
| Nonatesh | 14 c | Nonatesh | 11 c |
| Pittsburgh Family | 12 c | Pittsburgh Family | 10 c |
| Walnut Creek | 12c | White Haven | 10 c |
| PRINTS. | | | |
| Merrimack D | 12 c | Mourning | 10 c |
| Merrimack W | 12 c | American | 10 c |
| Hampton | 12 c | Orientals | 10 c |
| Dunnells | 12 c | Gloucester | 10 c |
| Conestoga | 11 c | Garnet | 10 c |
| Cocheco | 11 c | Cumberland | 10 c |
| Wamsutta | 12 c | Allen Pinks | 12 c |
| Shirtings | 10 c | | |
| DELAINES. | | | |
| Pacific | 12½ | Hamilton | 12½ |
| Manchester | 12½ | Lancaster | 10c |
| GINGHAMS. | | | |
| Lancaster | 17 | Rinkenbo | 16c |
| Hampden | 15 | Amoskeag | 16c |
| Glasgow | 15 | Lonsdale | 12½ |
| Wamsutta | 15 | | |

| Cotton Prices. | |
|---|---|
| Premium A | 25c |
| Gold Medal | 20c |
| Continental | 20c |
| Kellyville | 20c |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Thurs. | Fri. | At. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson, N. Y. | 95 | 95½ | | |
| N. Y. Centrescrip | 93 | 93 | | |
| Erie | 19½ | 19½ | | |
| Reading | 97½ | 97½ | | |
| Harlem | 48½ | 48½ | | |
| Michigan Central | 90½ | 90½ | | |
| Illinois Central | 128 | 128 | | |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 93½ | 93½ | | |
| Fort Wayne | 92½ | 92½ | | |
| Ohio & Miss. | 30½ | 30½ | | |
| North Western, com. | 80½ | 80½ | | |
| Do. preferred | 92½ | 92½ | | |
| Rock Island | 107½ | 107½ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 97½ | 97½ | | |
| Adams Express | 69½ | 69½ | | |
| Wabash | 50½ | 50½ | | |
| Gold | 121½ | 121½ | | |

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## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870. }

There seems to be a lull in the market, akin to that which precedes a storm in the natural world. We would not, if we could, precipitate a general battle between the two belligerent empires—yet it seems a fight or a truce drawn is needed to carry trade to its legitimate and natural channels. Which a good wheat grain crop, now safely housed, and a large average corn crop still on hand, it is difficult to conceive why prices should be either uncertain, or tending upwards, and the only solution to the two causes is the uncertainty as to the dimensions which the war in Europe will assume. The existing uneasiness and uncertainty will, therefore, seem none unfit accompanying incident to all occurrences the waters. We shall, in consequence, be compelled to wait and bide our time.

Flour was rather more active, though still and store rates were unchanged. Of stuff on hand has materially increased, and though not large, is fully equal to the demand. Buyers and dealers are still smart in their views, and the last week or two have sufficient to meet current wants, trusting for lower rates on the morrow. Holders, on the other hand are firm, and indisposed to make concessions. Receipts since our last were 1,000 bbls.

The market for groceries and provisions is unchanged, with a moderate business doing. Holders are firm, and purchasers only take what they require for present purposes.

The following are the wholesale prices now noted:

Sugars—The market was steady but not very active. Dealers are only supplying customers to fair to meet their current wants. Sales are 100 hhds. Cuba, 10½c; 50 hhds. Louisiana, 10½c; 50 bbls. granulated, 12½c; 50 bbls. powdered, 12½c; 50 bbls. A, 11½c; 50 bbls. extra C, 10½c; 50 bbls. yellow, 10½c.

Coffee—The market was steady but not active. Sales are 100 bags Rio, 24c; 50 bags Laguayra, 24c; 50 bags Java, 30c.

Molasses—The market is steady with a fair trade demand. The current rates in tierces, 47½c; in barrels, 50c; in kegs, 55c.

Lard Oil—Sales are to No. 1 at 92@92 22½ on time.

Linseed—Is in fair demand. We are sales of Cleveland, same at 82 2c; Eastern 81 75@ 82c.

Benzine—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 30@ 32c.

Petroleum—We cannot note any change in our quotations. The refining market goes briskly, and are running at their full capacity, while the crude dealers have been replenishing their stocks, and are in a position to fill all demands. The market is declining

# The Daily Commercial.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crescent—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Samuel E. P. Church, Rev. Wm. D. Wallace.
Situation Wanted—S. M. Wise.
Maps of the Seat of War—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Wash Chemical Institute—Studies September 7th.
Bank Stockholders—Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Duquesne Cook Stove—D. De Haven & Sons.
Theatre Wanted—Young Ohio Business College.
Dividend—Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Proposals—M. W. Gossage.
For Rent or Lease—Jas. S. Phillips.
Notice to Contractors—Wm. P. Shinn.
Artisan Works—Kinzer & Jones.
A Memorial Sabbath—John L. Bockstiez.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
Trunks—Jos. Eichler.
Laboring Man—S. T. Moffet.
Servant or Boy Wanted—T. Moffet.
Boarders Wanted—Dr. Jesse Jackson.
Business Stand—H. & J.
House for Sale—John A. Trimble.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Calcining Carbon—Voight & Mellraye.
Tea and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Passenger Railway Company.
Bolting and Reels for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Flor. Donnelly & Co.
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Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.
Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—Opens the September 8.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Summer Complaints—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Fine Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.
Diarrhea—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Chestnut—Harris' Cramp Pyne.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phinon's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Yeast Powder—Cragin & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Refinery for Sale—J. G. Huff.
Commissioners' Sale Valuable Iron Furnace.
Dyspepsia—B. A. Fahnestock.
Pittsburgh Steam Brick and Mfg. Co.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gaines's.
Administrators' Notice.
Extension of Patent—Saml. S. Fisher.
Explosives Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Stees & Co.
Bass or Salting Pans for Sale—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Civil and Mining Engineers—Taylor & Palmer.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunsmuth, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, July 28:

| Thermometer. | | Barometer. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 72° | 7 A. M. | 29.615 |
| 12 M. | 86° | 12 M. | 29.610 |
| 6 P. M. | 76° | 6 P. M. | 29.540 |

### Elsewhere.

New York—Clear; pleasant; wind S. W.; ther. 86.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Portland, Me.—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Wilmington, N. C.—Clear; wind W.; ther. 82.
Washington—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 72.
Weldon, N. C.—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 82.
Richmond—S. A. M.—Clear; wind W.; ther. 86.
Raleigh, N. C.—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 80.
Greensboro, N. C.—Clear; wind W.; ther. 77.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 68.
Detroit—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 66.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 70.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N.; ther. 72.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 90.
Omaha—Clear; wind E.; ther. 73.
Cheyenne—Clear; wind S.; ther. 80.

### List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held in the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficiency. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

| | Cents |
|---|---|
| Bartholomew, G. W. & T. E., Bristol, Conn. | 3 |
| Boyd, Thos., Bull-run. | 3 |
| Brown, J. C., Baltimore, Md. | 3 |
| Lynch, Wm. A., Canton, Ohio. | 3 |

We call the especial attention of accountants and others to the notice of Clarke & Wesson.

Board of Health.—The Board of Health will hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Saratoga Waters—On draught, just as it flows from the spring, at Clark's, No. 139 Fifth avenue.

Open August 1.—The subscription books to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Grenoby Passenger Railway will open on August 1.

The Late Burgh Accident.—The work of removing the wreck of a span of the Rockhill street bridge is being pushed forward rapidly.

Board of Guardians of the Poor.—The Board will meet on Tuesday afternoon at the office of Mr. Fortune, Fourth avenue.

Kissingen and Vichy Water—On draught, at Clark's Drug Store, No. 139 Fifth avenue.

New Gas Main—A six-inch gas main is being laid on Third avenue, between Smithfield and Wood streets.

The Reason Why.—The reason why the brick in Fifth avenue, opposite the First Church, has not been repaired sooner is on account of the weather.

Penn Avenue Rooms.—The Mayor yesterday affixed the seal of the city to one hundred $1,000 and fifty $500 Penn avenue bonds. They will be placed in the market on August 1.

Saratoga Water.—A full supply, fresh from the Springs, just received at Clark's Drug Store, No. 139, Fifth avenue.

Started to Ring.—The lightning on Thursday afternoon caused the alarm bell in the Twenty-third ward to ring. The machinery was not so placed.

Wind Storm.—A terrible wind storm, unaccompanied by either thunder, lightning or rain, swept over Sharpsburgh and vicinity at an early hour last evening. No serious damage was done, except to trees and outbuildings.

Inspiration Meeting.—We hear it stated that an indignation meeting of persons opposed to the widening of Penn avenue will be held at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Saturday evening.

Alleged Libel.—Alderman Allen, of the Twelfth ward, in consequence of what he believes to be a slanderous item, published in a newspaper, entitled "Personal," intends to commence a suit for libel, and will take the necessary legal proceedings to-day.

Wayward Absurd.—Mary Curry lodged complaint before Mayor Brush yesterday against James McNally for disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused kicked her down stairs and otherwise outraged her person. A warrant was issued and the accused arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire occurred at Phillips Reed' machine shop, corner of Ferry street and Second avenue, at four-past five o'clock yesterday morning. It originated from the furnace in the cellar. Damage slight. An alarm was struck from box 4.

Personal.—We were pleased yesterday to see "Doc" Jeffrey, conductor of the West Newton Accommodation train, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, who has just returned from Pittsburgh, where he was lying dangerously ill. He has entirely recovered.

New Music.—A beautiful piece, entitled, "Mamma, where has baby gone?" composed and sung with immense success by Fred. H. Wetzel, of Dupre & Wetzel's Minstrels, and dedicated to Miss Alice E. Apps, of Allegheny City, has been published by Bauman & Sons, No. 91, Fifth avenue.

Excursion Tickets.—All persons desiring to attend either the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August, or the National Teachers' Association at Cleveland, Ohio, August 23, can receive orders for excursion tickets by calling on George J. Lockey, Esq., City Superintendent, office No. 91 Fourth avenue.

"Interest Tables."—Accountants and others who have not been called upon by our agent, and who desire a copy of our invaluable Interest and Average Tables, can have same by addressing the undersigned before Tuesday, August 2d as we expect to leave that day for Baltimore. Clark & Wesson, No. 116 Penn street.

Burned.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Smith, of Allegheny, while purchasing cigars at the corner of Diamond alley and Federal street, came in contact with a gas jet near the door, and was severely burned on the back. The fire was at once extinguished by the aid of his coat, which was severely destroyed, and the flesh was considerably injured.

Serious Accident—Patrick Heitzel, a workman employed on the High School building, Bedford avenue, had a serious accident about noon yesterday. It appears that he was wheeling some stone upon a gang-way, when he accidentally fell from the same, a perpendicular distance of about twenty feet, and received injuries which proved very serious. He was taken to his home at the Point.

Paid Up.—A well known city official who was bail for one of our ward tax collectors, who became a defaulter, yesterday paid over the amount of the bail to the proper county officials, but to not close up the matter as it has been used. The collector is now in jail, the principal delay in the matter of the collection of outstanding taxes appears to be the non-appointment of collectors in the Mayor's office, as the county officials were in this instance.

Gave Bail.—Wm. Bailey and officer John Messner, Market Constable, made information before Alderman Hostetter, last evening, against Elias Johnson and her sister, for keeping and battery. The informations set forth that the defendants were in the habit of abusing Mrs. Bailey's daughter, on Fourth avenue, near Market street. The affair is said to have been quite old. The defendants were arrested and locked up, but were subsequently released on giving bail for their appearance at Courts.

An Urgent Need.—Who will move in the matter of public drinking fountains? Is there a man, woman or child in the city who has not time and again felt that need? Many is the weary, toiling pedestrian who for the want of some convenient public drinking place has been compelled to enter some of the thousand and one drinking dives, and, from a feeling of difference, called for water and—will no master mind, The moment how in all America, both for the drinker and the stomach, both for man and beast. Let us have them in plenty

An Important Order.—Mayor Brush yesterday instructed the police to notify all street-beggars, organ-grinders, men with lung testers, and all other species of street corner amusements, that the ordinances prohibiting their standing on the thoroughfares would hereafter be rigidly enforced. Take it a-way in the right direction, and we hope Chief Hagan will see that the law is carry out for once effectually, and that the nuisance may be as well quieted as the dog nuisance. If such is the case we shall have reason to add a vote of thanks to the entire community.

## BLACKBERRIES.

### An Immense Crop for the Pittsburgh Market.

The supply of blackberries, from the Allegheny mountains, is beginning to arrive in our markets, and two trains on the Connellsville Railroad carry hundreds of baskets daily. The berries are picked on the mountains, in the vicinity of Uniontown, Connellsville, and other points on the railroad, and brought in and sold by the gallon to dealers, who ship them at once to the city. They are usually shipped in wooden buckets, holding about a gallon each, but these buckets are sold at prices ranging from one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars per dozen, according to the state of the market. The pickers sell to the dealers at from ten cents to five or seven cents a quart, thus affording a handsome profit to the pickers. It must be borne in mind, however, that the berries cost the pickers nothing but the labor of gathering them, as they grow wild and in large quantities, especially in the little effort to secure. The crop this season is unusually abundant, and the berries are large and of excellent flavor. A great deal will be gathered, and the thousands of bushels will be left to rot on the ground, as they will not hold out to stand much work, and housekeepers should be particular how they purchase. The most favorable time for purchasing. The Express and Way trains, on the Connellsville road, and Express and Mail trains, on the Pittsburgh and Baltimore road, carry nearly all the berries brought into the city from the mountains, and they do a very large business while the season lasts.

## UNJUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

### The Accused Held to Answer.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor Brush, in the case of James Mcquaid and John McCann, charged on oath of James Wheeler, with assault and battery.

Wheeler is employed as driver for Mr. Jackson, on the South side, and it will be recollected, an item was published yesterday stating that the defendants had assaulted him with coupling stones and a knife. The hearing elicited the following facts: Wheeler, on the evening in question, while driving his team, with Mcquaid ran at him with a knife and struck at him, but missed him. The missile struck him in the breast inflicting a very severe wound. The accused was committed without the alternative privilege, and in view of the fact the Mayor held each to bail in the sum of $500, to appear and answer at court.

### Runaway—Closet at and Narrow Escape into—Closing Exercises

The board of managers of the Soldiers' Orphan School, on the Pittsburgh, Chestnut and St. Louis Railroad, about ten miles from this city, is favored with a very excellent school. It has been chartered by the Legislature, and during the first year, now just closed, has been very successful. Your correspondent was present at the literary entertainment given by the students at the close of the term, a few evenings since, and was pleased to see such signs of intellectual attainment as was there manifested. Rev. Mr. Boyd presided, and the essays, orations, recitations and valedictory declamations were interspersed with vocal and instrumental. The young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves creditably, and the literary treat.

The hall was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience, and the exercises passed until the close of the exercises, when Mr. J. A. Woodgates, the Principal, to his surprise and regret of the entire audience, announced his resignation as Principal of the school. No one, not even the students, anticipated such a thing, and all were anxious to know the reason. Mr. Maxfield Brown, one of the trustees, stated that the resignation had been tendered by that day, and as it was imperative, they could only accept; but that they felt one and all regret, feeling assured that it would be difficult to fill Mr. Shadgrass's place. The pastor of the Presbyterian church of the village spoke in the highest terms of Professor Snodgrass as a teacher and a Christian gentleman, and the students of our hamlet will long remember him as a kind friend. Prof. Snodgrass is a brother and a Christian gentleman, and the students of our hamlet will long remember him as a kind friend. Prof. Snodgrass takes the place of Prof. Geo. Bingham, as Principal of the "Young Ladies' Seminary," on Grant street, at present under the charge of Miss Bingham, with abundant success in his new field.

Visitor.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hunter, 1st district | 141 |
| Mr. Linderman 2d district | 141 |
| Total | 282 |

We have only three districts yet to hear from. This of course leaves Hogan in the aundamery, while the worthless curs are going directly opposite.

### Leader Change.

We understand the indefatigable John W. Pittock, well known as the proprietor of the Pittsburgh Post, has associated with him in the publication of that paper, Col. J. J. Neeb, now and for some time past Editor, and Mr. T. B. Nevin, an uncle of the Colonel, under the firm name of Pittock, Neeb & Nevin. With the new Bullock press in successful operation, the next article of the firm will doubtless be the sending of a daily paper. The management of the firm are too well known to need any recommendation to our people, but we do say that they are endowed with all the qualifications necessary to "run a good newspaper." The front of Pittock's building on Smithfield street, is being remodeled, and in no respect are they fitted up as an office for the *Leader*. We wish the new firm abundant success.

Distinguished Visitors.—Yesterday afternoon at the hour o'clock hearing, a Kickapoo Indian, and the Arkansas Traveler, were presented to Mayor Brush for having drunk. Both were sent to jail for five periods.

## LOUISVILLE CANAL TOLLS.

### Convention of Boards of Trade and Steamboatmen to be Held in Cincinnati, October 18th, to Secure their Abolishment.

The Transportation Committee of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, held a meeting Thursday afternoon, to consider the report of their chairman, relative to the facilities for shipping Southern freight, especially on the Louisville, and the closing of the canal round the falls of the Ohio river at Louisville. It was shown that ample arrangements have been made on liberal terms by steamer and railroad lines for prompt transfer of all freight around the falls during the interruption. The report also says

"In this connection, I would call your attention to the necessity of early effort being made to have this canal free for the trade of the entire country, instead of permitting it to be used as an instrument for the benefit of Louisville, and indirectly of St. Louis Steamers loading at Louisville, and having paid tonnage up the canal, return free. Steamers loading at Cincinnati pay both both coming and returning.

"Steamers pay toll on their estimated tonnage, instead of on their actual freight, and therefore on a small cargo pay as much toll as when loaded to their fullest capacity. This is a very onerous tax for our citizens to pay on the profits of their business.

The following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Every steamer, propeller and barge that runs on the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Louisville, has to pay a toll of fifty cents per ton, both ways, on their estimated tonnage, when on the down trip they generally realize a full freight, and

Whereas, This extremely high charge is detrimental to the commerce at large; and

Whereas, Such a toll on a river is the United States, is without precedent, and is a charge against the spirit of this age; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Board of the day of December, 1870, a meeting of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, of the representatives of the Boards of Trade, Cincinnati and Wheeling, and of all boat owners doing business between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, in order to deliberate, consult, and adopt such measures in their combined wisdom, they may think best to abolish, if possible, the toll charges at the Louisville and Portland Canal.

## UNITED STATES COURT.

### Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Suits Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In the United States District Court, yesterday—Judge McCandless on the bench—Gen. A. B. Mccalmont, of Franklin, presented a petition of Messrs. J. E. Lewis & Co., of New York, for the appointment of Wm. Fulmer, of Venango, assignee of Hathaway & Fulmer, proprietors of a hotel at Pleasantville, Pa., be adjudged bankrupts. The petitioners set forth that Hathaway & Fulmer are indebted to them in the sum of $—, and that for the preference to Wm. Fulmer and other creditors the debtors have confessed judgments in favor of said creditors to the Venango county, and that under those judgments there remained the property of the said firm has been sold by the Sheriff of that county, and is advertised to be sold on the first day of August next. The petitioners allege that the confessions of judgment were acts of bankruptcy, and that the debtors have not the right to prefer their creditors. An injunction was asked for, to restrain the said Hathaway & Fulmer from the judgments were confessed, from further disposing of the property, and to restrain the said Hathaway & Fulmer from making any disposition of the same. A warrant was asked for, as to secure their appearance at Court to answer the charges set forth in the petition, or until the further order of the Court. The Court granted the injunction applied for, and also ordered the issue of a warrant as prayed for. The bond was also granted in the case, was made returnable on the ninth of August next.

### Unstamped Receipts.

District Attorney Swope instituted thirty-two civil suits against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, yesterday, to recover a penalty imposed for neglect or refusal to affix the stamps required under the revenue law. In the "garret" of the Baltimore depot has been found Messrs. Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co., upon payment of freight bills, are incorporated and also copies of twelve affidavits, made by the aforesaid firm & Co. As the penalty in each case is fifty dollars, the aggregate amount will be six hundred dollars, the amount in each case being divided equally between the informer and the United States. The above firms, as above stated, are in the produce line and others will be brought. The cases will be docketed and tried at the October term of the District Court.

## AQUATIC.

### The Race To-day—The Best-Sheriff Race—Other Races.

The past week has not developed anything of special interest in aquatic matters. Hamill and Conzler have been busy collecting funds for the grand regatta and the final arrangements for the great race will probably be made before the 1st of September.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Skinner Miller of the McKee Club, and Evans Morris, of the Clipper, will take place on the Lower Course at three o'clock, and a large crowd is expected to be present. Considerable attention, as both men are well known in the aquatic line, has been attracted to the match. The betting thus far appears to be pretty even.

There is a great deal of talk about the Bestschaaff race, which is the next on the lists, and everybody seems to be confident of their favorite being the man. The final decision to take place this evening, and a reverse will be given, if it is being trained by Thomas Sheriff, of St. Louis, who is now in the city over the race of Hamill next week.

A new boat club has been organized in Allegheny, and is called the Fisher Club, as a compliment to Mr. Fisher, Jr.

The Clipper club received their new paper for the Lower Course, and will be used by Morris in the race to-day.

The race between Nicholas Benmarch of the McKee club, and Wm. Conzler, of the Point, next month, will doubtless be a fine race, as both men are fast. Benmarch is a Swede, and are good oarsmen. Both appear confident of success.

The McKee four-oared crew are still open to a challenge, notwithstanding no effort was made to take "Time Honored" from them.

Conzler is at work making oars for some of the crews in the Lower Course, and Fred Rentzsch, in his challenge lasted some time ago.

An eastern illustrated paper in its account of the female boat race, states that a number of the ladies rowed in their bathing dress, and presented the winner with a purse of $1000 in gold. Such a thing would be useful, but would know what became of the money and to have been raised.

## DROWNED.

### A Skiff Containing Six Persons is Upset —Two Men Drowned—Narrow Escapes.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a serious accident occurred in the Monongahela river, at a point just above the mouth of Peters creek, whereby two men and the narrow escape of several others.

It appears that a party of six working men from Pittsburgh, hired a row boat owned by Joyce to row them across the Monongahela river to a point just above the mouth of Peters creek, and when they were about the centre of the river Joyce attempted to cross the course of the boat, Mr. Maxfield Brown, one of the trustees, stated that the resignation had been tendered by that day, and as it was imperative, they could only accept; but that they felt one and all regret, feeling assured that it would be difficult to fill Mr. Shadgrass's place. The pastor of the Presbyterian church of the village spoke in the highest terms of Professor Snodgrass as a brother and a Christian gentleman, and the students of our hamlet will long remember him as a kind friend. Prof. Snodgrass takes the place of Prof. Geo. Bingham, as Principal of the "Young Ladies' Seminary," on Grant street, at present under the charge of Miss Bingham, with abundant success in his new field.

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### Runaway—Closet at and Narrow Escape into—Closing Exercises

The board of managers of the Soldiers' Orphan School, on the Pittsburgh, Chestnut and St. Louis Railroad, about ten miles from this city, is favored with a very excellent school. It has been chartered by the Legislature, and during the first year, now just closed, has been very successful. Your correspondent was present at the literary entertainment given by the students at the close of the term, a few evenings since, and was pleased to see such signs of intellectual attainment as was there manifested. Rev. Mr. Boyd presided, and the essays, orations, recitations and valedictory declamations were interspersed with vocal and instrumental. The young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves creditably, and the literary treat.

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Visitor.

### Switch Licenses.

Certain firms owning switches on the public streets, having refused to pay the required switch license, the Street Committee have instructed the Commissioners of the respective districts to proceed and take up all such switches, and hereafter they will be sold by the Council to the same effect not long since, and we wonder that the Street Commissioners have not performed their labors ere this. One firm in the city refused to pay for their license, and on one the same is paid Mayor Brush will proceed against them to "seize" them. One firm holds a receipt for $250, which they paid to a well known party, who collected it at the request of the former administration, in settlement of a claim of $700 then standing against the city, and which has never been presented—that is, the young man aforesaid. We have a word of advice for this party, and it is proceed against the Mayor or the admiralty, but to hand the money over to the city, besides saving other little claims that the young man—for sale, who had no connection with the city office, collected and used for his own private purposes.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, July 28, 1870:

Nicholas Kiefer to Jacob Spigart, July 26, $—; 21 feet on Duncan street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings, $1,000.

J. G. Davis to Harriet A. Gilmore, July 27, 1870; 150 perches in Moon township, Alleghany county.

Pierce Wagener to Chris. and Fred Brandt, April 8, 1859, 21 by 94 feet on Grove street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings, $1,200.

Thomas Feehan to Patrick Sangan, July 25, 1870, 20 by 100 feet on Caldwell street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings, $1,300.

Jacob Bell to Thomas Harper, March 16, 1870, interest of David Swaney in lots Nos. 32, 33, 35 and 36, on Mulberry street, village of Shoenberger, for $—.

John H. Mcquary to Isabella McKinney, October 1, 1869, 2 acres, 36 perches in Perry's plan, in McCune township, $200

John H. Mcquary to A. J. McKinley, October 1, 1869, 2 acres, 36 perches in McCune plan, in McCune township, $200

Mary Ann Bell to John Hollerin, July 25, 1870, 20 by 80 feet on Stanton avenue, Pittsburgh, $—.

Mary Bedell to W. Pitt Bedell, July 25, 1870, 20 by 80 feet on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny City, $—.

### Essay on Dogs.

Yesterday our reporter interviewed the Street Commissioner in relation to the dog census. To refer to the Commissioner in connection with such a subject may at first seem ridiculous, but we would have the understanding that the census mentioned is that of defunct canines, who by foul disuse, in the shape of partaken poisonous carcasses, abound, distributed by Hagan and his force, cumbin upon our streets and infest the nostrils of the Commissioners. They sent us a report of

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